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Brazil Planning More Production

President Is Hoping to Solve Big Economic Problems with New Program

PRESIDENT Juscelino Kubitschek has big plans for Brazil. The nation's President says the country must raise bigger crops, improve its railroads and highways, and produce more electricity. "Food, transportation, and power—that's what we need," he explains.

It's too early to tell how successful Kubitschek will be in carrying out his plans. At present, Brazil is in bad shape. The cost of living climbs higher all the time. His government is in debt.

The South American land doesn't grow nearly enough food. Brazil buys large quantities of wheat from Argentina, for example. Roads are in such poor shape that it's difficult to ship goods to market. Brazil hasn't the money to develop her oil resources or build new power plants. At present she's spending a large slice of her earnings to buy fuel abroad.

The picture isn't entirely black, though. Brazil's big Volta Redonda mill is turning out more steel than ever before—close to 1,000,000 tons a year. A smaller mill has increased its output to about 350,000 tons a year.

Moreover, foreign capital is beginning to pour into Brazil. A West German company has put up a huge plant to turn out pipes and tubes. The plant has the world's biggest electric furnaces. Another German concern plans

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AS U. S. POPULATION KEEPS SOARING, the home-building industry, like most others, will greatly expand

Nation Growing and Changing

Longer Lives and Larger Families Combine to Make Record U. S. Population Gains and Continually Increasing Demand for Farm and Industrial Products

MOST visitors to the United States Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C., pause to look at an unusual counting machine in the lobby. Numbers on the machine change like those on a speedometer. But instead of clicking off miles, the machine records vital statistics about people.

Every 8 seconds, a blue light flashes. This means that another baby has been born in the United States. A purple light, flashing every 21 seconds, shows a death. Every 12 seconds, there's a flash of white light. When

this happens, the total at the top of the machine adds one to the population of the United States.

Of course, the machine gives only a general picture of what is happening. Deaths and births do not occur exactly as it indicates, but it is fairly accurate on the whole. Census Bureau experts have a good idea of how fast our nation is growing. They've set the lights to flash at just about the right number of times a day. The total won't be far off when we make another door-to-door count in the 1960 census.

Today, July 9, the machine shows a total of 168,137,650. By the end of this year, it will read slightly under 170,000,000.

Four years from now, the United States may have 179,000,000 people. By 1965, we'll probably have 193,000,000. In 1975, our population may top 228,000,000.

This means that the United States is one of the fastest-growing nations on earth. Each year, we add enough people to fill a city the size of Philadelphia. By 1975, we'll have added as many people to our population as now live in all states west of the Mississippi River.

Our population is growing because (1) people live longer than they formerly did, and (2) families are larger. Better food and health care give us longer lives than our great-grandfathers had. We know how to fight many of the diseases which previously took many lives.

For example, in 1900 about 162 babies out of every 1,000 died before they were a year old. Today 28 in 1,000 infants die. Diseases such as smallpox and diphtheria once killed youngsters by the thousands. Now they are well under control.

More than 37,000,000 babies have been born to American families since World War II. In 1945, 2,800,000 babies were born. Last year the count was 4,100,000.

By 1965, many of the youngsters born since 1945 will be raising families of their own. Then, experts say, we'll see another big boost in population. From 1966 to about 1975, there may be a total of 6,000,000 babies born each year.

Yes, our country is growing by leaps and bounds. It is not only growing. It is also changing.

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HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

FARMERS VOTE

The nation's wheat farmers will vote July 20 on the question of whether to place limits on their 1957 crop. If two-thirds of them favor quotas, they will receive high government price supports. Otherwise, the supports will be much lower. Last year, over 75 per cent of the wheat farmers approved crop limitations.

PLAN FOR ALGERIA

The French government has approved a plan to divide Algeria's 4 departments (states) into 12 smaller sections. The departments are geographical divisions set up for administrative purposes. French leaders expect the plan to strengthen each area's control over its own affairs.

AIR RAID ALERT

The United States and Canada will join in a practice alert for a nuclear air attack from July 20 through 26. Top officials will retreat from Washington to emergency headquarters out-

side the city from which they will direct government operations. Sixty-three cities and other targets in the U. S. will be "bombed" during the test.

ASIAN AIR POWER

Aided by the United States, Pakistan is building one of Asia's most modern air forces. The country has just received the first shipment of U. S. jet planes. We are also helping to build several air bases.

INCOME RECORDS

American families set several money-making records last year, according to a report by the Commerce Department. For example, the average family income before taxes was \$5,520—an increase of 3 per cent over 1954. The number of families earning over \$5,000 rose from 21,000,000 in 1954 to 23,000,000 last year.

BIGGER DAMS

Hoover Dam, on the Arizona-Nevada border, is due to lose its dis-

inction as the tallest in the world. Two giant dams are under construction in Switzerland that will rise above Hoover Dam's 726-foot height. The taller of them, the Grande Dixence, will be 922 feet high.

SOIL BANK

The Department of Agriculture estimates that farmers will put from 8 to 15 million acres of land into the "soil bank" this year. They will be paid up to \$366 an acre for taking land out of production. When the plan is in full swing, the government hopes that the cultivated farm area of this country will be reduced by about 50,000,000 acres.

MISSILE RANGE

The United States has extended the length of its guided missile test range from 1,000 to 5,000 miles. The missiles are fired from southern Florida. They will end up at tiny Ascension Island, a British possession which lies about halfway between South America and Africa.

America's Changing Face

(Concluded from page 1)

More Children. In 1940, there were 47,000,000 young people under 17 in our country. Last year, there were nearly 56,000,000. Census experts predict that, by 1975, there will be 84,000,000 boys and girls in this age group. They will account for nearly two-fifths of our population.

More Older People. Because people live longer, a larger proportion of our population is 65 or older. There are 4 times as many people 65 and over

shoes, TV sets, and houses. There will have to be new sewer and water systems, and other public services. We'll also need more jobs for all the people who want to work.

Food. This year, American farmers will raise more food than we can eat or sell abroad. Getting rid of extra food is a big problem for both farmers and the government.

By 1975, we may have no such problem. Twenty years from now, there

the chances are that there will be more than enough work to keep busy all those who want to earn money. We may even find there are more jobs than people!

With a larger population, there will be more customers for everything. Experts say there may be 18,500,000 new families by 1975—each calling for a house, furniture, a car, clothing, and food. We'll need to make a million more cars each year than we do now; 750,000 more stoves; 117 million more pairs of shoes; and so on.

Paper companies say they expect to make and sell twice as much paper over the next 20 years as they do now. Steel mills produced 117,000,000 tons

of raw materials. In fact, we use raw materials faster than the rest of the world put together! As our population grows, we shall require even more metals, fuel, water, timber, and fibers.

Factories will depend on American supplies of raw materials as much as they can. Then they will turn to other lands to get what they need.

We have already seen this happen in the case of iron ore. We once got enough iron ore from our own mines to meet our demands. Now, steel mills buy larger quantities from Canada and Venezuela. The same is true of other raw materials.

In addition to buying abroad, our factories may produce new materials to substitute for old. If we begin to run out of oil, for example, refineries might start to take oil from coal, which is more plentiful. Atomic energy will also add to our supply of fuel.

We shall also have to make better use of the raw materials we have. A ton of coal now furnishes 6 times as much power as it did in 1900. Perhaps we can get more use from other raw materials, too.

Summary. We are living in a nation which is growing faster than at any time in its history. This rapid increase in population will continue to bring about great changes in American life. Young people in school today will have an important part in making these changes.

Russia's attempts to win new friends seem to be making headway in some parts of the world. But the Soviets haven't had any luck in winning the confidence of the sturdy Laplanders. The Lapps pay no attention to Russian propaganda urging them to set up an independent nation. Perhaps they fear the Soviets mean independent of every country except Russia!

Lapland, of course, is not a separate nation. It's a region of 150,000 square miles in northern Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Russia. While the Arctic Ocean borders Lapland on the north, it has no southern border. As a result, the Laplanders pay little attention to either maps or boundaries.

Moreover, for many of the 35,000 Lapps, life is somewhat better than it used to be, and they see no need for a change. While most Lapps still earn a living by tending herds of reindeer, autos, radios, telephones, sewing machines, and outboard motors are finding their way to the northland. When they hunt bears, many Lapps use guns with telescopic sights.

Some Lapp youngsters attend school in modern buildings, and adult education classes are popular.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE

Pronunciations

Adolfo Ruiz Cortines—ā-daw'fō rwēs' core-tē'nēs
 Appius Claudius Caecus—āp'i-ūs claw'-dī-ūs nē'kūs
 Bao Dai—bou di (ou as in out)
 Carlos Castillo Armas—kār'lōs kās-tēl'yō ār'mās
 Carlos Romulo—kār'lōs rō'mō-lō
 Chang Kuo-hua—jōng gwā-hwā
 Dalai Lama—dā-lī' lā'mā
 Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr
 Ho Chi Minh—hō' chē mīn'
 Jacobo Arbenz Guzman—hā-kō'bō ār-bēnz gōōs-mān'
 Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē'-rō
 Juscelino Kubitschek—hōō'sē-lē'nō kōō-pēt'shek
 Louis St. Laurent—lwē sāt-law-rān'
 Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōōng
 Ngo Dinh Diem—nyō' dīn' de-ēm'
 Palmiro Tagliatti—pāl-mē'rō tā-lē-ah'tē



WE'RE A NATION OF 168,137,650 people as of today, July 9, the Bureau of the Census estimates. The bureau's tabulator, set up in the Department of Commerce building in the nation's capital, calculates births and deaths from day to day and then furnishes an estimated total of our population. The number will be close to 170,000,000 by the end of 1956.

as there were in 1900. By 1975, there will be nearly 21,000,000 in the group over 65—one-half again as many as there are now.

More City People. In 1900, three-fifths of our people lived on farms or in small villages. Now less than one-fifth of all Americans live in rural areas.

The move toward cities and suburbs will continue. Cities and suburbs will grow bigger and bigger. Suburbs will spread out until they reach many miles from the hearts of cities.

More Westerners. For many years, Americans have moved west in large numbers. Today the Pacific Coast is the fastest growing area in the country. By 1965, California may be the largest of the 48 states, with New York in second place. Los Angeles and its suburbs may have 11 million people. Over 5 million will live in the San Francisco and Oakland area.

Washington and Oregon will also make big gains, as will Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Louisiana and Florida, and the states around the Great Lakes are expected to show rapid population gains. States from Connecticut south to Virginia are gaining faster than usual.

All this brings us to an important question: How well can we serve a population which is pushing toward 200 million? The population boom means more food, more schools, and more highways. We'll need more

will be 5 mouths to feed in place of every 4 we have now. Farmers will have to raise much more food than they do now merely to feed the larger American population. For example, we'll need a billion more eggs a year in 1975.

This makes some people wonder if we'll have enough food by 1975. They point out that our farm population gets smaller all the time, while our city population grows larger.

Despite this, farmers grow bigger crops each year. In 1925, each farm worker produced enough food for himself and 7 others. Today he raises enough for himself and 18 others.

The farmer of 1975 will grow as much food on 5 acres as is now grown on 6. He'll have better fertilizers and new ways of fighting insects. Atomic scientists may produce plants which can resist drought and plant diseases. If we need them, there are new acres in our country which can be opened for farming.

Jobs. This year, there are about 67,000,000 workers in the United States. This counts the men in our armed forces and the people who usually hold jobs but are now out of work. By 1975, we'll have about 90,000,000 workers.

Will there be more workers than jobs? Will we have millions who want work but can't find it? Will we be able to keep busy all the men and women who seek jobs?

Specialists are optimistic. They say

of steel last year—a record quantity. By 1959, they plan to make 132,000,000 tons. They are enlarging plants now to get ready for the future. The same is true of many other industries.

So, although there will be more people looking for work in 1975, there will also be many more customers. Making the goods for people to buy will keep more men and women busy in factories and stores.

Schools. This year, more than 37,000,000 young Americans are enrolled in schools and colleges throughout the United States. By 1960, school enrollments may reach 47,000,000. Our school population may total 65,000,000 by 1975.

We are already far behind in providing classrooms and finding teachers. It appears that we shall be trying to catch up for many years to come.

Highways. In 1930, there were 23,000,000 cars on our highways—one for every 5½ people. By 1950, we had a car for every 4 people. By 1960, every third person will have a car. Our highways may be jammed with 100,000,000 vehicles by 1975.

We're already behind in building up-to-date roads. So highway construction will be an important business during the next 20 years.

Resources. "Do we have enough raw materials to supply 228,000,000 people?" you may ask.

Factories in the United States already make two-thirds of the world's goods. They require vast quantities



PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL
Juscelino Kubitschek

NEWSMAKER

PRESIDENT Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil has a big job cut out for himself. He has promised to give his giant nation "Fifty Years Progress in Five." Some doubt he can do it, but to this the Brazilian leader replies: "What I start, I finish."

To show that he means business, Kubitschek is at his office each morning at 7, and he often stays 15 hours at a stretch. At first, staff members chalked this up to the fact that a new broom sweeps clean. But they've changed their minds. The routine is now permanent.

Hard work isn't anything new to Kubitschek. Born 53 years ago in a small mining town, he had little time for anything but work as a boy. His father died when he was 2, and his mother earned only a small salary as a schoolteacher. But she was determined that her son would amount to something, and she helped him stay in school.

At 18, Juscelino left home for the state capital. He had taught himself the Morse code, and by working as a telegraph operator he managed to put himself through medical school.

After several years as a successful surgeon, Kubitschek switched to politics. He was elected to Brazil's Chamber of Deputies in 1934. In 1940, he became mayor of Belo Horizonte—a city of 400,000 people. Ten years later he was governor of his home state. On both jobs, Kubitschek pushed through big power and highway projects.

In 1954, the Brazilian decided to run for the presidency. During the campaign he traveled thousands of miles and visited 700 cities. He won the election, but there were rumors that his opponents might keep him from taking office. However, the trouble was nipped in the bud, and Kubitschek was inaugurated on January 31, 1956, as scheduled.

Today Brazil faces a serious electric-power shortage, inflation, lack of machinery, and a billion-dollar debt. But the President seems undaunted. He hopes foreign capital will help develop his nation's rich resources.

Though he moves quickly and looks like an athlete, Kubitschek has no interest in sports. He enjoys music and dancing, scorns bodyguards, prefers oral to written reports.

Most Brazilians call the President by his first name. They find Kubitschek (actually his mother's maiden name) a tongue twister.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE

Tibet Gives Red China Trouble

Some Farmers Reported Resisting Communist Forces

COMMUNIST China seems to be having some trouble ruling ancient, mountainous Tibet, which fell to Red invaders in 1950. Resistance to the Reds is showing up in rural areas near Tibet's eastern frontier with China, recent stories say.

The stories come from merchants and other Tibetans making business trips to India. Small bands of their countrymen, the travelers report, are attacking the Reds from time to time. Some of these raids, it is said, have been costly to the communists.

The reports may be exaggerated. The travelers admit that Red forces firmly hold the few city areas in Tibet. Farmers in the land are not likely to have enough weapons for a big fight now. But the tales do suggest that a number of Tibetans want to drive out their communist rulers and are beginning to think about ways of doing so.

The Reds are not the first Chinese to put a hand on Tibet. China has influenced Tibet for more than 1,350 years, since around 600 A.D. At times, the 2 lands have been friendly; at other times, they've been enemies.

In the 1800's, Tibet was under the Chinese Empire. When the empire was destroyed in 1911—and China became a republic—Tibet asserted her independence. She again lost her freedom with the arrival in 1950 of the Chinese Reds. They had taken over the huge mainland of the Chinese Republic in 1949.

Outwardly, Tibet today appears to

be ruled by a Dalai Lama—as has been the case for centuries past. The Dalai Lama heads the remote land as a monarch, and he is the spiritual leader of his country's religion—Lamaism, which is a form of Buddhism.

In fact, Chinese Reds run the government now. Red General Chang Kuo-hua is the man who gives orders. The communist Chinese look upon Tibet as a part of their country. They will keep the Dalai Lama in his official position only so long as he influences his people against revolt.

Tibetans have long been known as hermits because they show little interest in other lands. For the most part, they dislike visitors. They've tried especially to keep out people from western nations.

The Tibetans have been able to shut themselves off from much of the world—except for the Red invaders—because great mountain ranges ring their country. The world's biggest mountains—the Himalayas—run along the southern frontier. Many of the peaks are more than 20,000 feet above sea level. With its mountains and high plateaus, Tibet is generally called the world's loftiest nation. The average altitude is 16,000 feet above sea level.

In area, Tibet is almost twice as large as Texas. Winters are cold, with temperatures of more than 40 degrees below zero. In summer, the thermometer may read 100 degrees.

Travel is difficult. Roads, most of

them merely paths, generally are passable only by horses and mules, or people on foot. Many of the mountain trails are narrow and dangerous. Only about a seventh of the wild, rough land is suitable for homes.



TIBET is a little-known land

Chinese Reds say that Tibet's population as of 1953 was close to 1,300,000. Other authorities have estimated the population at closer to 3,000,000. Lhasa, the capital city, has about 50,000 people.

Large numbers of the Tibetan men—and some women—serve in Lama monasteries and temples. Most of the people are poor farmers. They raise barley and peas as their chief foods. Tibetans can grow potatoes, but don't like them. Farm animals include sheep, horses, mules, pigs, ducks, and geese.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Historical Background - - - Investigations

CONGRESSIONAL investigations are by no means new to this country. Such inquiries have been making news since our Constitution was adopted in 1789. Over the years, all sorts of questions have been investigated by the lawmakers.

The Constitution didn't specifically grant any authority for investigations. Congress just assumed it had the right to make them. Committees carried on their probes for more than 30 years before the congressional powers were challenged in the courts.

In the first test, a citizen was arrested on the order of a committee for trying to bribe a member of the House of Representatives. The citizen charged he was arrested illegally and took his case to the U. S. Supreme Court. The Court upheld the congressional action in 1821.

Since then, the power of congressional committees has been challenged many times. In a few cases, the courts have found that Congress overstepped its powers. In general, though, the courts have held that congressional committees have the right to investigate and to prosecute those who refuse to answer questions or otherwise show themselves uncooperative. Prosecutions are carried on through the courts.

Surprisingly, the early committees dealt with many questions that crop up even today. Committees went into the operations and costs of the Post Office Department several times in the 1800's, just as committees have

been doing in the past several years.

Committees were looking into charges of corruption in government more than a hundred years ago—just as in more recent times. A Senate committee was concerned about the dangers of communism in 1919, some 37 years ago.

A House committee hearing on the conduct of a general in 1792 was the first important investigation. General Arthur St. Clair's forces had been badly beaten by Indians. There were charges that he had not followed War Department plans and that he had been careless in handling his troops. The House investigators found the charges unjustified, but the



Jackson



Harding

publicity caused St. Clair to resign his Army command.

General Andrew Jackson was investigated by both House and Senate committees for carrying an 1818 war against Indians into Florida, then Spanish territory. There was some danger that Jackson's action might have led to a conflict with Spain, and

there was a question as to whether he had violated orders.

The war scare blew over, and we later obtained Florida from Spain. The congressional committee never took any action against Jackson, who later became President.

John Calhoun had trouble with several committees while he was Secretary of War, from 1817 to 1825. His administrative policies were examined carefully, and there was an investigation of unethical practices in his department. A chief clerk had given a profitable contract for materials to a relative. A House committee ordered that the clerk be discharged, but cleared Calhoun of any blame.

In the 1920's, the biggest investigations were concerned with corruption in the administration of President Harding. Though Harding was cleared of blame, some of his officials were convicted of corruption in office.

In the 1930's, the growth and conduct of big business worried congressional committees. In the 1940's there were investigations to determine whether we were making an adequate effort to win World War II quickly.

Today, congressional committees are probing into our defense budget in an effort to find out if we are keeping our armed forces strong enough in the face of the communist threat. Trade between western and communist countries, and crime at home, are also subjects of congressional investigations.

—By ANTON BERLE

The Story of the Week

Panama Parley

Next week, July 21, President Eisenhower is scheduled to fly to Panama for a 2-day meeting with Latin American leaders. The Panama parley was originally scheduled for June 25, but had to be postponed because of the illness suffered by President Eisenhower last month.

The Panama meeting is being held chiefly as a friendly get-together of the chief executives on this side of the globe, and to strengthen the ties of friendship among the Western Hem-



THE MODEL holds part of a new air conditioner for jet passenger planes of the future. The conditioner is powerful enough to provide comfort for 130 or more passengers. It could cool 7 average sized houses.

isphere nations. It is not known, at our press time, whether or not all Latin American presidents will be able to attend the meeting.

Political Storms

Storm signals are up over the nation's capital these hot summer days, as new political tempests swirl over Washington. One storm broke loose over something that Defense Secretary Charles Wilson said, and another was caused by a recent book written by *New York Herald Tribune* reporter Robert Donovan.

In a press interview not long ago, Wilson criticized efforts in Congress to increase our Air Force funds beyond expenditures suggested by the administration for the next year. He added that persons advocating extra money for planes wouldn't be willing to pay the additional taxes needed to meet such expenditures.

Most Democrats and some Republicans sharply criticized Wilson for what he said. Certain lawmakers are demanding that he be removed from office for his remarks.

Some congressmen, as well as other Americans, are also disturbed over Donovan's book. The volume is, by and large, a summary of the Eisenhower administration's work thus far. In writing his book, Mr. Donovan was given access to various papers relating to Cabinet meetings—some of which, it is charged, had previously been denied to congressional investigators.

Administration critics argue: "The book is little more than campaign literature which the Republicans hope to use in this year's election for political advantage. The White House gave reporter Donovan every encourage-

ment to complete the book in time for this fall's election campaign."

The other side has this to say: "The book is written by a noted writer and is a factual account of the administration's work. Many of our former Presidents, including Democrats Harry Truman and Franklin D. Roosevelt, also encouraged writers to put out similar books about their administrations in time for election contests."

Meanwhile, a number of congressmen of both parties are critical of the White House for giving Donovan an opportunity to look at executive papers not available to investigating lawmakers. The administration says that very little data was given to Donovan which had not previously been shown to congressmen, and that it was done to insure the accuracy of his book.

State Contests

Next to the Presidential and congressional election races, this year's most closely watched political battles are likely to be those involving state governorships. All told, governors will be elected in 29 states.

In some cases, where either the Democrats or the Republicans have a large majority of supporters among the voters, there isn't much doubt as to the outcome of the gubernatorial contests. In such states, as Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, and Texas on the Democratic side—and Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Vermont on the Republican side, the candidates chosen by the dominant party are all but certain to be the winners.

But party contests for governorships are expected to be lively in other states. The first of these, which will be closely watched because it may indicate a trend of voter sympathies, is the election in Maine. Unlike other states which will hold their elections November 6 this year, Maine goes to the polls September 10.

A traditionally Republican state, Maine has a Democrat—Edmund

Muskie—as governor. He won a surprise victory at the polls in 1952 and has carried forward a vigorous program as governor. The Republicans are determined to unseat Muskie this year, and the Democrats are equally determined to keep him in office.

After Maine, gubernatorial battles will be centered in 16 states, 10 of which now have Republican governors, and 6 of which are under Democratic control. Republican-controlled states where the Democrats hope to win governorships include Massachusetts, Montana, Indiana, and Utah. States where the Republicans hope to unseat Democratic governors include Colorado, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota.

Soviet Air Power

America's top military experts are carefully going over U. S. Air Force Chief of Staff General Nathan Twining's reports on Soviet air power. General Twining returned from Moscow about a week ago after attending a Red air show there, and after viewing some Soviet air bases.

During his stay in Russia, General Twining inspected late-model, swept-wing Soviet jet fighters, and bombers capable of flying faster than the speed of sound. Our air chief points out that some of the Red aircraft appear to be superior to our planes of a similar type in speed and flight range.

Now, President Eisenhower and his advisers are considering proposals that other top U. S. military leaders visit Russia, and that Soviet armed forces chiefs be invited here for a look at some of our weapons.

Tree Farms

At least 42 states now have special programs to encourage private citizens to plant trees and improve the condition of existing woodlands. Connecticut and Vermont are the latest states to adopt "tree farm" plans.

To become a member of this program, a landowner must agree to plant his unused land in trees, protect his



U. S. AIR FORCE Chief of Staff, General Nathan Twining. He made an important visit to Russia.

woodlands from fire and insects, and harvest his timber in such a way that new trees will spring up to replace those which have been cut down. A forester representing state tree farm committees inspects woodlands to see that all requirements are met by the owner.

If an owner's tract of woodland doesn't meet tree farm standards, experts advise him on the necessary changes. There is no charge for participation in the program. Private citizens and large lumber firms contribute funds to support the plan.

The tree farm movement got its start in 1942 when officials of lumber firms and other Americans became alarmed over the rapid rate at which our forests were being used up. The movement caught on and there are now over 8,000 tree farms scattered over the nation. These contain more than 39 million acres of woodland.

Fellow Travelers Lost?

Communists and their sympathizers throughout the world, called "fellow travelers," have for many years echoed the voice of Moscow. They have faithfully supported Soviet views regardless of the twists and turns taken by the Moscow group.

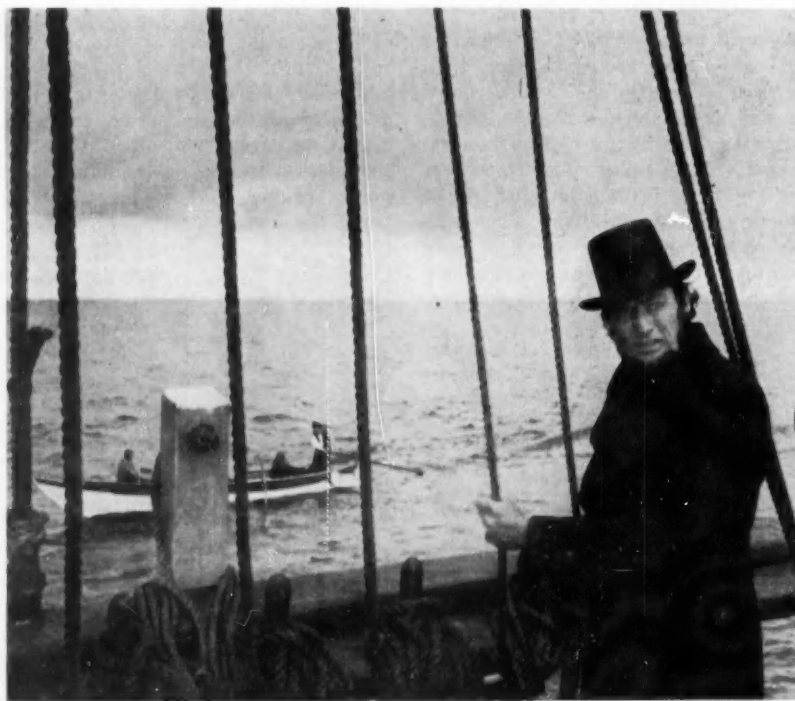
Now, Red leaders around the world are trying to make us believe that they have changed their ways—that they are no longer under Moscow's thumb.

Italy's Communist Party boss Palmiro Tagliatti, for instance, says that his group will henceforth be "independent" of the party in Moscow. Communists in other countries are making similar statements.

Nevertheless, most western observers believe that communists everywhere are merely making a show of independence from Moscow's control in an effort to win support among non-communist liberals in the free world. Red parties throughout the globe, according to this view, are as determined as ever to achieve their long-standing goal of trying to communize the world under Russia's leadership.

Mexico Fights Poverty

Whenever Mexico's President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines is asked to name his country's greatest problem, he answers in one word: "Poverty." From his office in the Palacio Nacional (National Palace), Mexico's White



GREGORY PECK as the crazed Captain Ahab in a new motion picture version of Herman Melville's famous book *Moby Dick*. The exciting adventure story deals with hunts for whales—especially for Moby Dick, "the white whale."

House, President Ruiz Cortines can see the shabby mud-brick homes of the poor. He can also see the barefoot vendors on the streets who eke out a living by selling fruits and vegetables.

But President Ruiz Cortines is doing more than talking about his country's problem. He is doing something about it. During his term of office, which began in 1952 and will continue until December 1958, he has helped bring about many changes in Mexico.

Within the past year, for instance, Mexico's farm and factory production has increased by at least 10 per cent. In 1955, for the first time in many years, Mexico managed to earn more money from world trade than she spent on foreign goods. The Mexican government is spending a record sum of money for irrigation and other development projects.

President Ruiz Cortines predicts that 1956 will be an even better year than was 1955. "Every day," the Mexican president recently told an American reporter, "we are winning new battles in the war on poverty."

Polish Unrest

"We want a free Poland. Russians go home!" "Bread, we want bread!" These are some of the slogans that resounded over troubled Poland during a recent anti-Red uprising there.

The Polish riots, the biggest known revolt against communist rule since the East German uprising of June, 1953, involved thousands of factory workers and persons from other walks of life. Demonstrations were touched off, it is believed, partly by the Red Polish government's failure to fulfill promises to improve the country's low living standards, and partly by the growing hatred of Poland's Soviet-dominated regime.

So far as we know, the biggest and bloodiest riots took place in Poznan—a city now holding an international fair being attended by many western visitors. According to western observers in Poznan, Red troops and tanks had to be called out to crush the riots. The demonstrators are believed to have suffered heavy casualties.

This isn't the first time that the Poles have hit back against their Red oppressors. For some years now, information has leaked out of Poland telling of numerous small but intense attacks against the communist regime. The Polish underground movement is credited with blowing up a substan-



RAMROD-STRAIGHT in smart uniforms, the Federation of Malaya's first women police inspectors stand for review

tial number of Soviet trains, factories, and other communist-run facilities.

Is the unrest in Poland likely to lead to a general revolt against communist rule there? "No," says our State Department. United States foreign affairs experts point out that a full-scale revolt against the Red Polish regime is all but impossible because of the massive strength of Russian and Communist Polish military forces there.

Meanwhile, Uncle Sam has offered to supply the hungry people of Poland with food. As of this writing, the Reds have not yet agreed to accept our offer of aid to the Poles.

At a Glimpse

Egypt is preparing for new elections to be held this fall. At that time, voters will choose legislators as provided for in the country's new constitution.

A short time ago, Egyptian citizens overwhelmingly voted to adopt a constitution providing for a republican type of government. They also elected Gamal Nasser, Egypt's ruler for the past few years, as their president. In the election contest, Nasser was the only candidate for the presidency. His National Union Party is the only political group permitted to exist in Egypt, at least temporarily.

Guatemala has suspended certain

rights of its people for a 30-day period. During that time, news is to be censored by the government, individuals won't be permitted to form new political groups, and no unauthorized public meetings can be held.

The Guatemalan government of President Carlos Castillo Armas imposed restrictions on the country's people because it says communists have been making new efforts to take over the nation. Two years ago, Castillo Armas overthrew a pro-Red regime headed by Jacobo Arbenz Guzman.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, usually known as the World Bank, is celebrating its 10th birthday this summer. An agency of the United Nations, the World Bank went into business June 25, 1946. Since that time, it has made over 150 loans, totaling nearly 3 billion dollars, to countries scattered over the globe—mostly for new industries in underdeveloped lands.

America's most ambitious highway construction program in many years will soon get under way. Recently, Congress gave its final approval to a plan for a 13-year, 33½-billion-dollar highway-building program. Higher taxes on gasoline, tires, and other auto products will help pay for the program. The new taxes went into effect July 1.

Uncertain Future

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military base in Iceland, manned by American troops, faces an uncertain future. It appears almost certain now that the tiny country will insist that the NATO base be shut down.

In recent elections, Iceland's communists, who are especially noisy in their demands that we get out of the land, increased their strength slightly from 7 to 8 seats in the country's 52-member legislature. Other parties, which also want our troops to leave Iceland, won a slight majority of places in the lawmaking body. Hence, there appears to be little hope that Iceland's pro-American leaders can stop the drive to force us out of the island country.

Meanwhile, Iceland, herself a NATO member, has an agreement with her defense partners not to close down the base before talking things over with other NATO countries. A meeting

on this matter is expected to be held around August 1.

Iceland, which is about the size of Kentucky, has some 160,000 people. The island country is located about midway between New York and Moscow in the North Atlantic Ocean, and is considered to be one of NATO's most valuable military bases.

Steel Strike

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Gary, Indiana, and other steel centers in various parts of the country, huge blast furnaces stood idle last week. They were made idle by a steel strike which began a little more than a week ago.

The strike broke out after steelworkers disagreed with their bosses over a new contract. The steelworkers, who now earn an average of \$2.46 an hour, have asked for a "substantial" wage boost and a 2-year work contract.

Management has asked for a 5-year contract with a no-strike pledge by the workers. During that time, pay boosts and other benefits are promised to the steelworkers which industry says would amount to about 65 cents an hour, and union officials say would not total more than 45 cents an hour.

As we go to press, the 2 sides are still deadlocked in their contract negotiations. Both sides fear that the strike will be a long one.



LYING between North America and Europe, Iceland is strategically important. Will our troops be asked to leave the island?

AMERICAN OBSERVER

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BRAZIL, with an area of over 3,290,000 square miles is South America's largest nation and the world's fourth largest

Brazil's Plans

(Concluded from page 1)

to build a factory which will turn out locomotives, trucks, and other heavy equipment. There are rumors that U. S. steel companies may set up plants in Brazil. If they do, the Latin American nation may turn out 3,000,000 tons of steel within a few years.

President Kubitschek is encouraging Brazilians to invest their money in new power plants and other factories. There's a possibility, too, that the Brazilians may finally let foreign companies help develop their oil resources.

The United States hopes Brazil will work out her problems, for she is a friendly nation. She was our ally in World War II, and she works with us today in planning for the defense of the Western Hemisphere. She exchanges ideas with us on the use of atomic energy for running factories and for other peaceful purposes.

The United States is Brazil's best customer. We buy half the products she has to sell. During World War II, Brazil supplied us with many materials, including rubber. Since the war we've lent Brazil money to build highways and buy machinery. We hope that the future holds good things in store for our neighbor to the south.

A Giant Land. Brazil fills nearly half of all South America, and is that continent's largest nation. With an area of more than 3,290,000 square miles, Brazil is the fourth largest land in the world. Only Russia, China, and Canada have more territory. You

could put the United States plus an extra Texas inside Brazil.

On a map Brazil looks like a huge triangle—upside down. The country has a few mountains, but most of the land is flat. A vast plain in the south has rich grassland. A plateau covers southeastern Brazil.

The Amazon basin, with its dense forests, stretches over much of northern Brazil. The basin is bigger than all of Peru, one of Brazil's neighbors.

The Amazon River flows 4,000 miles across Brazil to the Atlantic Ocean. At its mouth, the river is 180 miles wide. It is so deep and wide that ocean-going vessels can sail upstream for a thousand miles—into the very heart of Brazil.

Much of the region along the Amazon is thick jungle. Palm trees reach heights of 100 feet. It's almost impossible to cut a path through parts of the jungle because there are so many vines and shrubs.

Brazil is a tropical land, so the climate is hot. A rainy season lasts from January to June. The dry season is from July to October, but there's some rain even then.

Rio de Janeiro, the capital, is the country's best port. Its harbor—dotted with 80 islands—is one of the most beautiful in the world. The Brazilians talk of moving their capital farther inland. The new capital may be named Vera Cruz. It will be located on 400 square miles of land near the center of the country. The land is on a plateau nearly a mile above sea level, where the weather is cool and pleasant.

Brazilians say the move is necessary because Rio de Janeiro is over-

crowded with about 2,600,000 people. The city has no room to spread out, and it suffers from shortages of water and electricity.

Rich Storehouse. Brazil has good resources, but many of them are yet to be explored. The country has an abundance of iron ore, coal, oil, manganese, quartz, bauxite, nickel, gold, and diamonds. Uranium has been discovered in the north central part of the country. Brazil has sufficient water resources to develop tremendous amounts of hydroelectric power.

The nation's forests produce rubber, oils, waxes, and substances used to make plastics and medicines. The timber is of fine quality.

Brazil is the world's great coffee-growing nation. Rich soil and a favorable climate make it possible for the South American land to produce half the world's supply. Coffee is the nation's most important product for sale abroad.

Most of the coffee grows in the states of Sao Paulo and Parana. But in recent years the farmers have pushed farther west to open new coffee lands.

While we know Brazil best for coffee, the country is also one of the world's big cotton growers. Large amounts of corn, sugar cane, fruits, cacao, rice, tobacco, and wheat are also raised there. Only China and the United States grow more beans. Livestock is raised in many parts of the giant land.

Still, Brazil doesn't grow nearly enough food—especially wheat. Last year the nation bought more than a million tons of grain from other countries. But the Brazilians are working

hard to grow more wheat, corn, and beans.

Growing Industries. As we have said, Brazil has a fast-growing steel business. Brazilian factories also turn out cement, chemicals, glassware, shoes, and aluminum. They also make over a million yards of cloth each year.

The South American nation makes nylon, too. The fiber is turned into cloth and stockings. Brazil makes so much nylon that she can sell hosiery to other lands.

In spite of the fact that Brazil's industrial output is second to none in Latin America, the nation is hindered by a lack of fuel and electricity. Brazil has good coal deposits, but she's not digging them. The nation produced only 2 million tons of coal in 1954.

Most of Brazil's rivers haven't been harnessed to make electricity. Oil lies under about a third of the land in Brazil. But to find oil, you have to drill wells. This takes money. The Brazilians haven't been eager to let foreign companies hunt for oil, and they haven't done much about finding it themselves.

At present, only the wells near Bahia are producing, although new deposits have been found in the Amazon Basin.

Travel in Brazil. It is frequently said, with considerable truth, that Brazil jumped from muleback to airplane—skipping the automobile entirely. That nation has one of the world's best air travel systems. It's possible to reach any part of the giant country by air.

Unfortunately, though, Brazil's system of roads and railways is completely out-of-date. Although much larger than the United States, that country compares very poorly with us in the matter of all-weather highways. Many of her roads are little better than paths which can be traveled only by animals and carts. Of the 213,000 miles of roads in Brazil only 1,300 are paved.

President Kubitschek hopes to build 6,000 miles of new roads and to pave 3,000 miles of existing highways. He also hopes to improve the railroads. At present the nation has only 23,000 miles of railways. (The United States has more than 200,000 miles of railways.)

Because of her size, the ships which sail Brazil's rivers and along her coasts are important. The country has 10,000 miles of waterways which carry big ships and 20,000 more miles for smaller vessels.

The Brazilians. Brazil has close to 60,000,000 people. It has one of the youngest populations on earth. About half of its people are under 20 years of age.

Like the United States, Brazil is a popular place for settlers from other lands. Many Brazilians are descendants of Portuguese pioneers, and there are Italians, Germans, Dutch, Spanish, Greeks, and Japanese, too. There are also large numbers of Indians and Negroes.

About two-thirds of the Brazilians are farmers. Many work on big estates and are poor. Because they rarely have enough meat, milk, and cereals, the people aren't as healthy as they should be.

The country has a long way to go in providing schools for its young people. At present, half of the people can neither read nor write. Teachers as well as classrooms are in short supply.

—By TOM HAWKINS



FOUR-H CLUB members who've been visiting Latin America: (From left) Farrell Wankier of Utah; Charles Dunham of Idaho; Don Erickson of Wyoming; Gayle Gilmour of Oregon; Mary Ansberry of California; Kenneth Morgan and Billy Perkins of Kansas; Lawrence Fenske of North Dakota; and Mary Ann Moon of Minnesota. They are discussing their experiences with a consultant (far right) at the Pan American Union Building in Washington, D. C.

4-H Members' Visit to Latin America

Young Farmers Tell How Life Contrasts with That in United States

EACH year, hundreds of high school students, members of youth groups, and teen-age tourists visit foreign countries in every corner of the globe. They have an opportunity to see for themselves how people in other lands live.

Typical of the youths who take these trips are several young men and women who returned from Latin America not long ago. They each spent 6 months in a South American country studying farm methods and learning the language and customs. Their trips were sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation.

The young farmers and the countries they visited are: Mary Lou Ansberry, San Ardo, California—Uruguay; Charles Dunham, Goodings, Idaho—Brazil; Donald Erickson, Centennial, Wyoming—Argentina; Lawrence Fenske, Hankinson, North Dakota—Chile; Gayle Gilmour, Jefferson, Oregon—Brazil; Mary Ann Moon, Amiret, Minnesota—Chile; Kenneth Morgan, Phillipsburg, Kansas—Uruguay; Billy Perkins, Howard, Kansas—Argentina; and Farrell Wankier, Levan, Utah—Ecuador.

Latin Home Life

We had an opportunity to get information from these youths about their trips, and in the remainder of this article we present a summary of what they told us. It should be mentioned, however, that they stayed at the homes of well-to-do families in the nations they visited. Their observations may not apply fully to the populations as a whole.

The most obvious difference the visitors noticed was in home life. In the Latin American families with whom the U. S. students lived, young people seemed to have few responsibilities.

One reason for this is that youths in South America are not as independent as those in this country. Relations in the home are usually more formal than here. The father is the "boss" of the family, and no one questions what he says. Boys and girls are not considered to be old enough to accept important responsibilities until they are past 20. Of course, this

is not true among the poorer farm families, where young people go to work at an early age.

Most families are larger than in the United States. The visitors to Uruguay remarked that an average upper-class family might include the mother and father, 4 or 5 children, their grandparents, and several uncles and aunts.

Schooling in South America differs from ours. Elementary education is required in each of the countries the delegates visited. However, only a small percentage of the young people receive a high school education. Many of them must go to work to help support their families. Others live in rural areas that are far from any schools. For the most part, boys and girls attend separate classes or schools.

In the Schools

The relationship between students and their teacher is not so close as in the United States. Farrell Wankier describes the teachers in Ecuador as "very strict." He adds, "The classes are much more formal than ours."

The social life of young people in the South American countries centers around their homes. The family spends much more time together than is the usual custom here.

Mary Ann Moon and Lawrence Fenske, who visited Chile, describe recreational activities as follows: "The people do not spend so much time watching television and listening to the radio as we do in the United States. Instead, they read a great deal and practice with musical instruments. They also play small games such as checkers for relaxation."

The favorite sport in the South American countries is soccer. Basketball and tennis are also popular.

Are young people in South America more serious than those in the United States? The 4-H delegates have different answers to this question.

"No," say the visitors to Uruguay. "Not among the upper-class families. They have little to be serious about, for they have practically no responsibilities. It is different for youths

from poorer families, though. They go to work when they are quite young."

"Yes," say the delegates to Argentina. "Young people in the country we visited are more serious than in the United States. They discuss important national and international issues more than we do."

"Youths in Chile are about the same as in the United States," according to the young people who visited that land. "Some are carefree and not concerned with important problems, while others have a serious attitude toward life. Those with a high school education talk about serious problems very intelligently."

The delegates noticed a sharp class distinction in the countries they visited, and great variation in family incomes. The delegate to Ecuador describes the situation this way: "The standard of living of the upper class compares favorably to the way of life in this country. People in the lower class, however, are very poor. Many live in mud or straw huts and earn less than 50 cents a day."

Toward Understanding

What can we do to promote a higher level of understanding between the people of South America and the United States? The 4-H members agree on the problems we face and some steps we can take to solve them.

They all think that exchange programs, such as the one in which they participated, are a good way to increase understanding and friendship.

Another point the delegates stress is that visitors to foreign lands should be on their best behavior. People in other countries judge the United States by the few people they meet from this nation.

Finally, many foreigners get a distorted idea of life in this country from the motion pictures they see. The delegates believe that visitors should try to tell their foreign hosts what life here is really like. At the same time, they should try to learn as much as they can about how other people live.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

News Quiz

Population

1. Why is the population of the United States growing so rapidly?
2. List 2 diseases which once took the lives of thousands of infants each year.
3. List 3 ways in which our nation is changing.
4. What is the fastest growing area in the United States today?
5. By 1975, the United States will probably have a total population of _____.
6. Explain how a big population will create more jobs.
7. How many young Americans will be in school by 1975?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think it is correct to say that the United States is changing more rapidly now than at any other time in its history? Give reasons for your answer.
2. What part do you think young people can play in helping to make the United States a strong nation of the future?

Brazil

1. How is Brazil faring today in agriculture and industry?
2. Briefly outline President Kubitschek's plans for expanding Brazilian production.
3. Tell something about the size of Brazil and its interesting geography.
4. List Brazil's leading resources, especially its metals.
5. Name the Latin American land's leading product in agriculture and at least one other that is important.
6. Describe the means of transport in Brazil.
7. How many and what kinds of people make up the population?

Discussion

1. Should the United States continue to lend money to Brazil, try to help her by buying more Brazilian products, or should we leave her alone to solve her problems? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you think Brazil is wise in allowing foreign businessmen to invest money in the country's industries? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What is behind the 2 political storms now swirling over the nation's capital?
2. Why has Guatemala temporarily suspended individual rights in the country?
3. How many states will elect governors this year? Why will the gubernatorial contest in Maine be closely watched by political observers?
4. What is the chief purpose of the forthcoming Panama meeting of Western Hemisphere presidents?
5. Briefly describe the "tree farm" programs.
6. Why is the future of our base in Iceland in doubt?
7. What geographic characteristic has enabled Tibet to shut itself off from much of the world?
8. Describe several congressional investigations during the earlier years of our history. What are some of the investigations being conducted by the present Congress?
9. What is Mexico's greatest problem?

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WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Foreign Aid and Neutrals," an editorial in the Washington Daily News.

The rising nations of Asia look hopefully to America for understanding. These Asian lands are our natural friends. Yet, if they are treated contemptuously, by inadvertence or otherwise, they will be our enemies.

These countries are very sensitive about their national dignity because it was so long denied them and has been so newly won. They will deal with us and other foreign nations only as equals, whatever the consequences to them.

They will accept foreign aid from us if there are no strings attached. But we cannot buy the good will or support of these nations in the struggle against Russian colonialism and aggression with all the gold in Fort Knox.

The non-communist countries of Asia are determined to act independently. Yet if they love freedom, they cannot logically remain neutral. This viewpoint has been expressed by Carlos Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States.

General Romulo contends that no nation wanting to be free, or remain free, can be neutral today. Neutrality, by the very meaning of the word, assumes there is some good in both sides, some evil in both sides.

"To use the desire for freedom from an old colonialism to blind oneself to the menace of the new colonialism, communism," says the Filipino statesman, "is to play the ostrich. Worse, for the ostrich has only himself to lose [whereas] the neutralist leader today endangers not only his own people but the rest of the free world as well."

"India and China: A Race to Lead?" by Royce Brier in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Senator Mansfield of Montana, chairman of a Foreign Relations subcommittee, wants us to give more aid to India.

He says: If Red China in the next few years advances further than India, the difficulties of the free world will be "immeasurably increased." A frustrated India would turn to measures inimical to the interests of the United States to catch up.

What about this theory?

We know that the living standards of India and China are about as low as any existing in the civilized world,

but we don't know which is the lower.

Both governments are intent on advancing in power and well-being. They are essentially in a struggle to see which will emerge as the leader of Asia.

We Westerners contend that a free society can outproduce the Reds, but this may not invariably be the case. Other powerful factors might permit a dictator country to outproduce a free one, or at least create a more powerful state than a free society could.

If this is true, there seems to be a fair race between India and Red China for leadership. This is where we come in. It is to our vital interest that the free society of India wins. If it loses, the cause of freedom in Asia may be lost for a century.

We have a choice. We can be annoyed at Prime Minister Nehru's neutralism, and say: "If anybody is not all-out for us, we aren't interested." Or we can wonder if that isn't a narrow view. Is not the cause of freedom better served by forgetting our annoyances, and supporting a free people in their race with one which is subject to oppression and tyranny? That's the choice we must make as a people. Are we giving enough aid to India?

"Money Is to Spend," an article in Business Week.

The American consumer has one dominant trait: He spends practically everything he makes.

It isn't because he has to do this in order to keep body and soul together in bare subsistence. It's because he wants to—and because he feels safe in doing so. His willingness to spend his money as fast as he makes it is a product of the times in which he lives—and, in turn, is a feature of his life that is of the greatest significance to our economy.

The consumer's enormous outlays on goods and services are pumping a stream of money back through business and industry at the rate of \$227,000,000,000 a year. The economy relies on this life stream.

In theory, the consumer—his basic wants long since filled—could at any time cut back his spending. But if the consumer should do this, he would scare the life out of businessmen and economists. Business would stop expanding.

However, it doesn't seem likely that the average consumer intends to do any such thing. He seems to prefer living just barely within his means, even though such a course sometimes



HOW MANY fish does it take to sink a boat? Are American families spending too much? Would it hurt the nation's economy if they spent less?

gets families into serious financial trouble. This may be shortsighted of him, but it's a powerful stimulus to our national economy as a whole.

"Upsetting the Red Timetable," an article in Collier's by Peter Kalischer.

Two years ago at Geneva, France and Britain—with the United States looking on—joined the Soviet Union and Red China in sentencing the non-communist half of war-racked Viet Nam to death—or so it seemed at the time. The deadline for the execution of the tiny Indochinese state was this month. By then, the 4 powers agreed, a general election should be held to reunite all Viet Nam, divided at the 17th parallel by the cease-fire.

Back in 1954, the result of such an election appeared a foregone conclusion: communist domination of all Viet Nam. The north had been awarded to the Reds, the south to the weak Emperor Bao Dai—who was a French puppet.

All portents favored the north. The north was strong militarily and united politically. The south was torn by factions and honeycombed with secret communists. It was still fighting for independence from France.

Moreover, in plain arithmetic, the regimented North with 13,000,000 people could not lose an election to the South with less than 12,000,000.

Only a miracle, it seemed, could stop all Viet Nam from going Red. To the surprise of practically everyone, the miracle has come to pass. Today a republic 9 months old, South Viet Nam is alive, kicking, and pugnaciously anti-communist. Its president has refused to hold a suicide election with the north. He points out that South Viet Nam was not a party to the Geneva agreement.

How did the south achieve such a deathbed recovery? One man alone

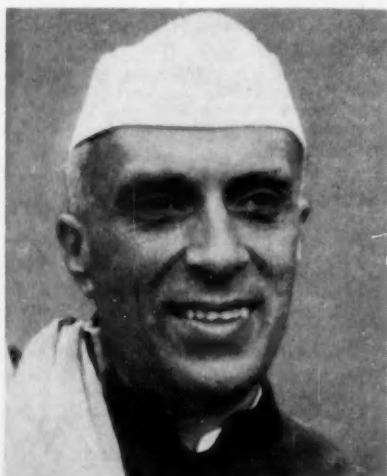
can claim credit. He is 55-year-old President Ngo Dinh Diem. When he assumed office as premier in 1954, few people except the Americans took him seriously. He impressed nobody as a man of destiny. The French set out to whittle Diem down to size—with help from his native opponents.

Diem took them all on—one at a time. There were bloody battles in the streets with armed religious sects, pirates, and other strong forces. Finally Diem won. He gained enormous prestige in October 1955 when the people of South Viet Nam voted to oust the emperor and choose Diem as their first president. He promptly took a major step. He withdrew Viet Nam's representative from the Assembly of the French Union in Paris.

As this is written, the French are leaving. They are shuttering their shops. The last of the 150,000-man French Expeditionary Corps that was defeated at Dienbienphu will be gone this month, and fewer than 7,000 French civilians will remain in all Viet Nam as compared with 15,000 as late as 1952.

The Viet Nameese are glad to see them go. Not only did the people of the south resent the idea of sharing their country with their former French masters, but they are dismayed by the way the French have played economic footsie with the communist Ho Chi Minh in North Viet Nam. The French have signed a \$3,000,000 trade agreement with Ho's government and still have an economic mission in Hanoi, the Red capital.

Now Diem must still wrestle with the problems of government and at the same time be alert to the threat from the north. Whether the Reds will march down to try to enforce the Geneva agreement on an unwilling South Viet Nam remains to be seen.



PRIME MINISTER Jawaharlal Nehru of India (left) and Mao Tse-tung, dictator of Red China, appear to be competing for leadership of all Asia

